

# EXCAVATIONS ON FIELD NO. 157, BROCKLEY HILL (SULLONIAE?) MIDDLESEX

FEBRUARY—AUGUST 1968

BY STEPHEN A. CASTLE AND JOHN H. WARBIS

The site (N.G.R. TQ: 174942) comprised the field to the south of Wood Lane on the west side of modern Watling Street and fairly near to the Roman kiln sites excavated from 1937 onwards.<sup>1</sup> Excavation was undertaken as a matter of urgency in view of the extensive tipping taking place.

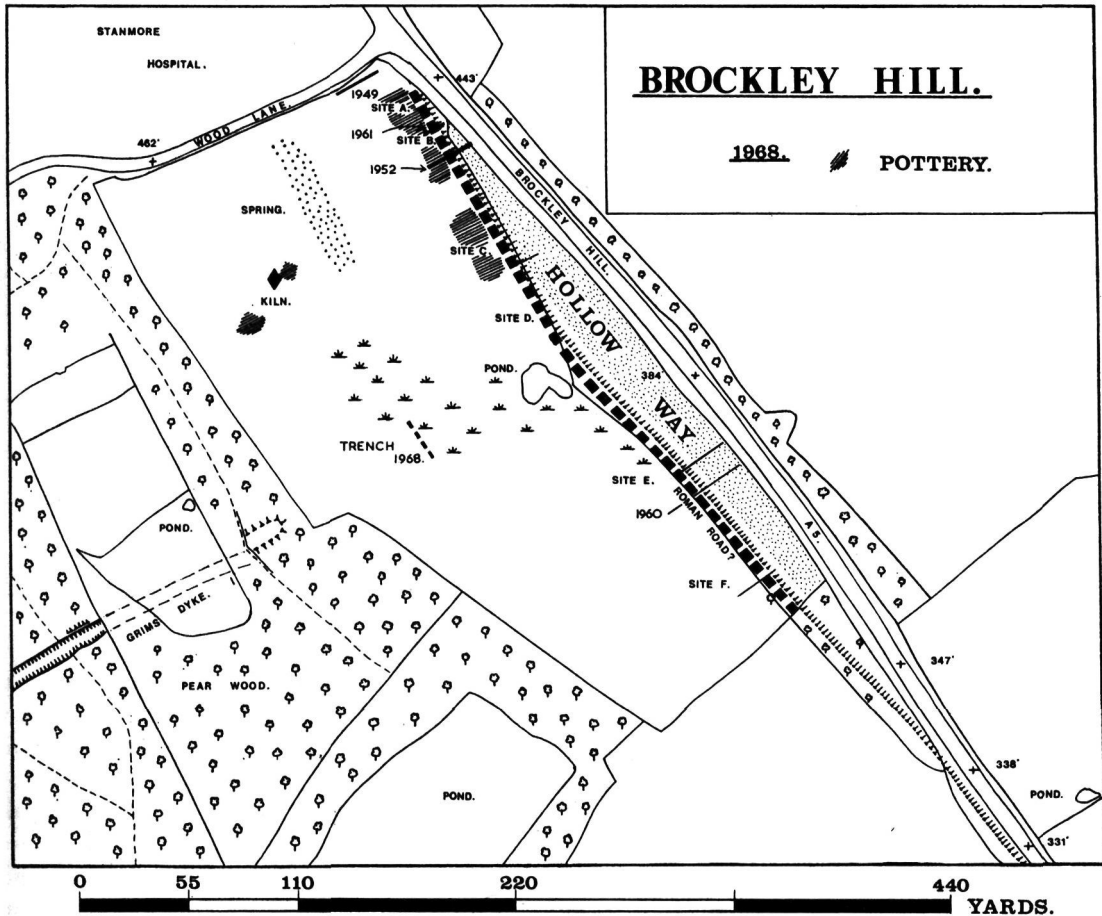


Fig. 1

Plan of sites excavated in 1968, showing the hollow way and, west of this, the alignment of the Roman(?) road. The hatching represents concentrated scatters of pottery and other artifacts. (Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, Crown Copyright reserved.)

## SITE A (FIG. 1).

A scatter of Roman pottery was revealed in the north-east corner of the field adjacent to the hollow which runs parallel with modern Watling Street the entire length of the field.

Unfortunately the continued tipping of soil encroached on this area before it could be fully excavated but the potsherds recovered ranged in date from first to late second century.

#### SITE B (FIG. 2).

Immediately to the south, trenching (T I-3, 6-8), revealed a U-shaped gully of Flavian date, at least 55 ft in length, sloping from east to west. The brown silt infill of the gully contained a considerable quantity of pottery of the early Flavian period, including much native ware (Fig. 5, 2-5). Two notable finds were an infant's feeding bottle (Fig. 5, 7), and a fragment of sandstone masonry. The gully, as suggested by evidence to the south, may have joined the west ditch of Roman Watling Street, which appears to have been 20 ft to the east. The presence of the bulldozer's spoilheap prevented its excavation.

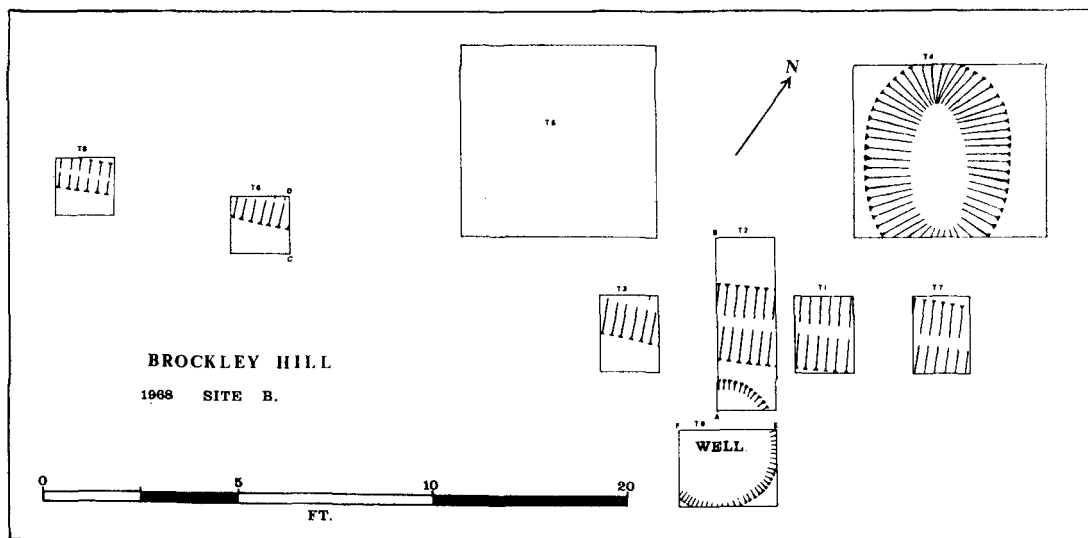


Fig. 2  
Plan of Site B

Dug partly into the upcast of the gully on the south side was the top of a well-shaft approximately 7 ft in diameter. Owing to the restriction on time and the presence of a rising water-table it could be excavated only to a depth of 3 ft 6 ins. Finds from the three layers excavated within it are datable to *c.* A.D. 120-250 (Fig. 5, 14-23). Finds from the loam sealing layer include a sestertius of Hadrian, a dupondius of Faustina II, and sherds of colour-coated ware, roll-rimmed pie dishes (Fig. 5, 14-15), and a folded beaker, all non-local types. Both of the coins were badly worn, indicating lengthy circulation. Judging by coin hoard evidence, for example that from Alcester, 1967, badly worn coins of Hadrian and even Trajan, were in use as late as the reign of Postumus, A.D. 259-267.<sup>2</sup> This suggests a date contemporary with those proposed by Mr. B. R. Hartley, for some of the colour-coated sherds from the same layer. The sealing layer is probably a domestic rubbish deposit, no earlier than the third century.

Immediately north-east of the gully and well was a small oval clay pit (T4), with infill consisting of brown clay silt, potters' clay and charcoal. Finds from this layer, which include a samian platter Dr. 15/17, a flagon neck (Fig. 5, 13) and a child's bronze bracelet (Fig. 8, 1), appear to be contemporary with those from the gully.

Covering the whole of this area was a layer of pebbly-brown loam containing a considerable quantity of second- and third-century pottery. Other finds included a bronze brooch spring (Fig. 8, 2) and dupondii of Trajan and Commodus.

#### SITE C (FIG. 3).

A small gully aligned north-west to south-east ran for a distance of 17 ft and then deviated to the south-west for a distance of 10 ft where it ended (T10-13). Castor ware in the silt infill dates it to the third century or later. There was additionally a large quantity of first-century native ware (Fig. 5, 24-6).

Immediately south-east of the gully was a vertical sided pit (T19). Its grey silt infill contained pottery of Claudian to early Flavian type (Fig. 5, 27-29), including native ware of Belgic type. Two notable finds were a brooch and a bronze figure of a dog (Fig. 8, 3-4).

A scatter of gravel (T21) observed south of the pit was found to be a trackway 7 ft 6 ins wide with gravel metalling 1 ft thick, of two phases. On the east side, part of a ditch-like feature was excavated, the west lip of which was aligned north-west to south-east. The trackway continued for a distance of 15 ft to the south-west at which point a pit had been dug across its path. Its infill consisted of brown silt with charcoal containing a considerable quantity of first-century native ware (Fig. 5, 30-9), and the base of a fourth-century Castor ware beaker (Fig. 5, 40).

The brown loam above the pit contained four folles of Constantine I, *c.* A.D. 315-17, which had corroded into a roll. The metalling of the trackway could not be traced to the south-west. Dug across the infill of the pit was a small gully, apparently to drain an area to the north.

#### WATLING STREET (FIGS. 1, 3 AND 9).

A trench (Fig. 3, T34), 290 ft south of Wood Lane, revealed part of what appears to be the metalling of Roman Watling Street, consisting of rammed gravel with clay and fragments of Roman tile. This was 12½ ft wide and 9 ins thick and on the east side was a ditch 4 ft 6 ins wide and 1 ft 8 ins deep containing a small quantity of fourth-century pottery (Fig. 5, 41-3). A trench (T22), 360 ft south of Wood Lane, intersected a V-shaped ditch 2 ft wide and 1 ft 2 ins deep containing a layer of grey silt. Contemporary with it, and to the east was a ditch 10 ft 3 ins wide and 1 ft 8 ins deep; trenches T23-25 showed it to be at least 50 ft long. Its lowest level of grey silt contained fragments of Roman tile (T22) and flagon neck 45, of first century date (T23). East of the ditch was the road metalling which consisted of a clay bank 9 ins thick capped with rammed gravel 13 ft wide by 6 in thick. Farther east two ditches were exposed, one 5 ft 6 ins wide and 2 ft 3 ins deep, the other 4 ft 9 ins wide and 2 ft deep. The presence of medieval pottery at a depth of 1 ft and a loose scatter of gravel above the metalling and west ditches suggests robbing. A trench (T33), a few feet to the north, where the junction of the road and trackway would have been revealed part of a trench 3 ft 6 ins deep, near the bottom of which was a sherd of late medieval pottery. On Site D (Fig. 1), no trace of any features was found as this area was badly disturbed by ploughing and clay digging.

#### SITE E (FIG. 1).

A trench 716 ft south of Wood Lane, was cut, 75 ft long across the full width of the hollow running beside the modern road and a bank to the west. From west to east it revealed a ditch-like feature, the full width of which was not excavated due to flooding.

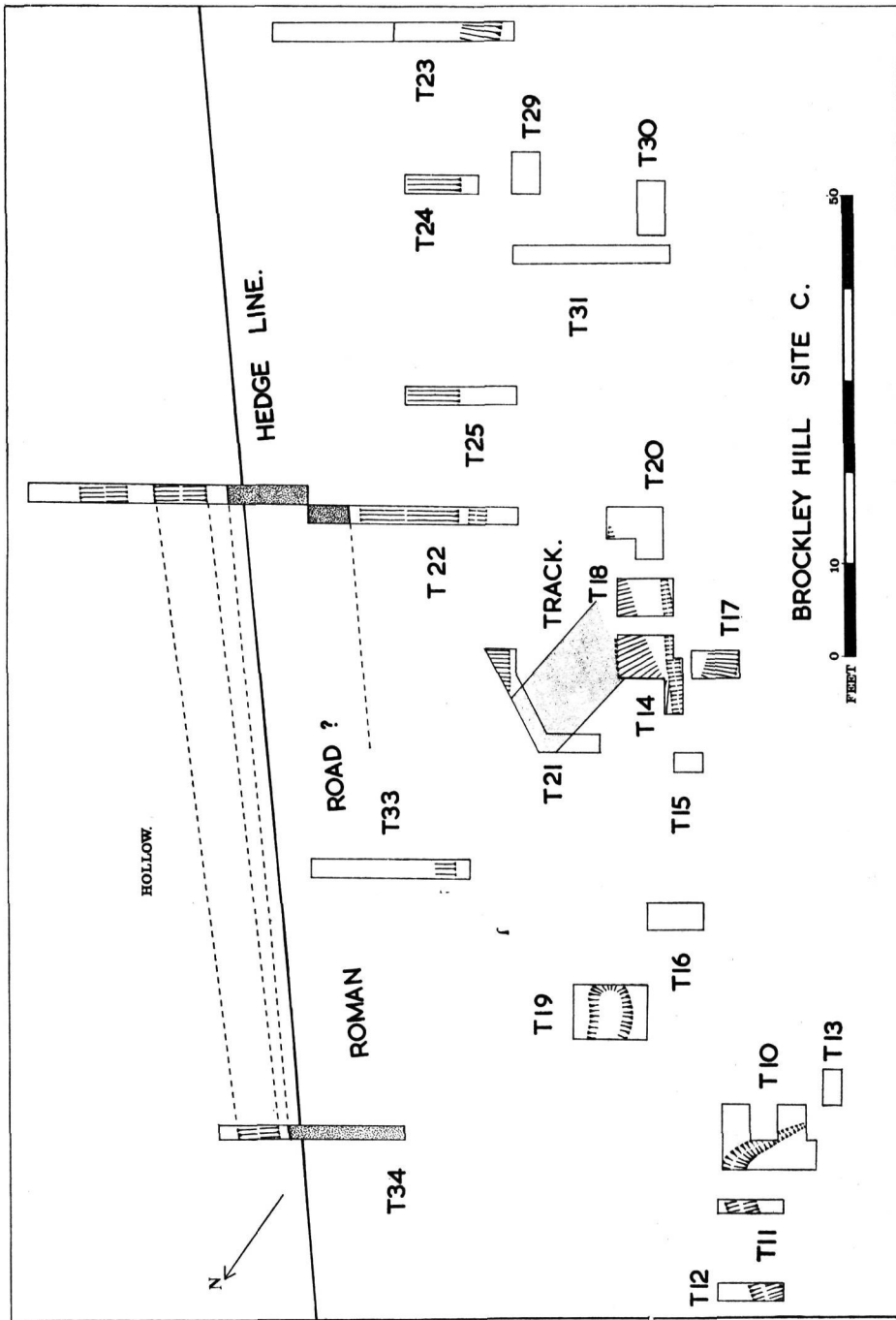


Fig. 3  
Plan of Site C

It was, however, 2 ft 3 ins deep, the infill being grey silt with charcoal containing sherds of first-century pottery. At 21 ft 9 ins was the lip of a W-shaped ditch 10 ft wide, with both parts 1 ft 6 ins deep. The western part contained a rim of samian ware (South Gaulish, first century). Bordering the west lip of the ditch was a layer of rammed gravel 4 ft 6 ins wide by 9 ins thick, some of which had washed down into it. This and a spread of rammed gravel further to the west appears to be all that remained of the Roman road. East of the W-shaped ditch, in the hollow, yet another ditch was exposed, 6 ft 8 ins wide and 2 ft 2 ins deep, partially recut. The recut is contemporary with a layer of rammed gravel with clay (metalling of the hollow way) at least 30 ft wide and in places 1 ft 6 ins thick, the surface of which was firm and well compacted.

SITE F (FIG. 1).

At 256 ft south of Site E, 80 ft north of the southern field boundary, a trench was cut across part of the hollow and the bank. This revealed from west to east, a layer of charcoal containing sherds of second-century coarse-ware. The eastern edge of this layer bordered a ditch 6 ft 6 ins wide and 2 ft 3 ins deep. Contained in its silt infill was a sherd of first-century native ware. East of this ditch was a bank of dirty clay 25 ft wide and 1 ft 3 ins thick. Resting on this at the eastern end was a layer of rammed gravel 1 ft thick by 12 ft 8 ins wide, the surface of which was well compacted. The western edge of this layer of gravel was vertical, having the appearance of being damaged by ploughing; this metalling, however, represents the continuation of presumed Roman Watling Street. East of the gravel was another ditch 5 ft 6 ins wide and 1 ft 6 ins deep. A recut of this was made at a later date, contemporary with a portion of metalling 7 ft 6 ins wide and 6 ins thick, representing the continuation of the road in the hollow at Site C.

DISCUSSION ON THE ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL ROADS (FIGS. 1 AND 9).

If the road on the clay bank is Roman Watling Street, the variation in its width over a distance of 250 yards is considerable. At Site C, the width between side ditches was 13 ft, at Site E 22 ft, and Site F 25 ft, clearly indicating that the road became wider as it descended the hill. This may be a reflection on the problem of road construction in the countryside: near Verulamium, for example, the metalling of Watling Street was consistent and substantial.<sup>3</sup> Repairs to its metalling at Brockley Hill, throughout the period of Roman occupation, may have been limited to the filling in of ruts and resurfacing. The narrowness of the road at Site C (13 ft) need occasion no surprise, for the metalling of the earliest phase of Watling Street at Verulamium, was only 10 ft wide.<sup>4</sup>

North of the hospital on the west side of modern Watling Street the Roman and medieval roads converge, the two being partly covered by the modern road.<sup>5</sup>

Roman Watling Street was apparently still in use in the twelfth century. Thereafter it ceased to be the main route from London to the north which ran through Barnet.<sup>6</sup>

The full width of the hollow way is not known as it may partly underlie the present road. A quantity of eighteenth-century material found beside the metalling, on the bank of the hollow points to it being in use in that century. Fragments of peg hole roof tile were found in the metalling. Gravel removed from Roman Watling Street was probably used for the construction of this road. This hollow road was closed when the present road came into use in *c.* 1800. A field map *cf.* 1827 by F. H. Bumball, a cartographer of St. Albans, shows the hollow, marked as marginal land, to the west of the present road. He illustrated on the west side of the hollow a row of evenly spaced trees which appear to be the same

trees as were there until recently. They were felled when tipping began in the hollow, and examination of the tree-rings showed them to have been about 200 years old. They ran along the top of what has presumed to have been the Roman road.

Later observations in the field during 1968-69 after stripping of topsoil in this area, showed a large portion of the metallised hollow way, about 100 ft long, and gravel on the line of the suggested Roman road, between Sites E and F.

#### THE KILN SITE (FIGS. 1 AND 4).

At 300 ft west of the well on Site B an immense quantity of pottery was revealed, much of which had been crushed by the bulldozer.

Excavation revealed an oval-shaped structure resembling a kiln, built of tile rubble and yellow clay. At the south-west end was an opening 10 ins wide, perhaps intended to be a flue entrance. However, the absence of burning and of a stoke-hole indicate that this structure was not completed. The presence of grey clay within it suggests that it may have been used as a puddling hole for the preparation of clay before use on the wheel.

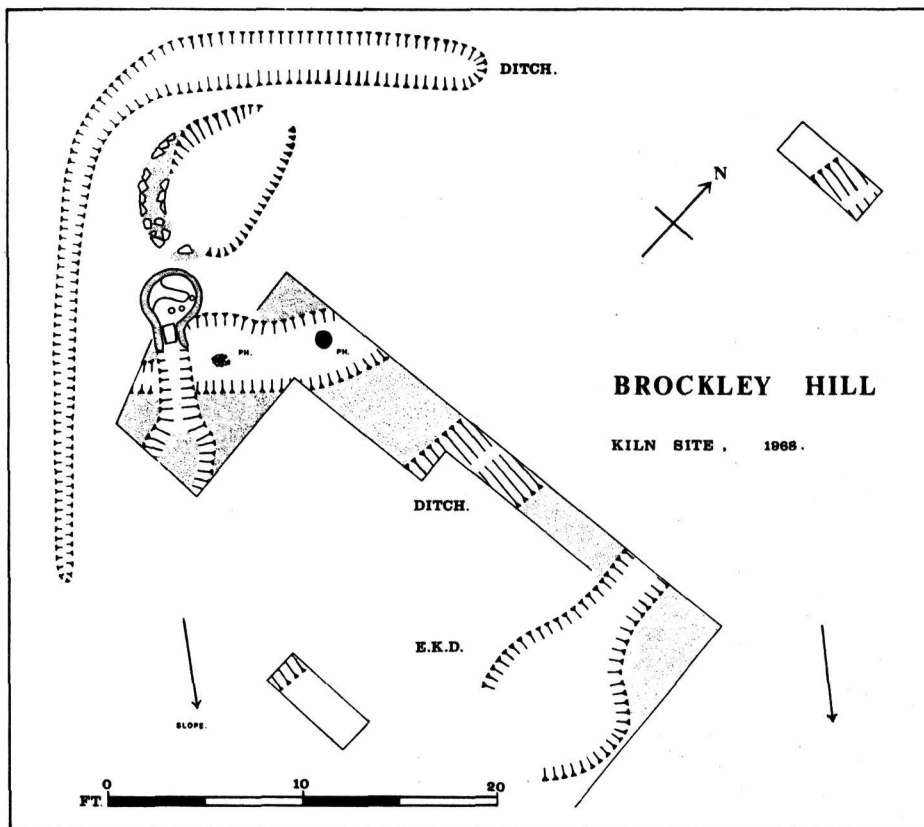


Fig. 4  
Plan of kiln site

South of this structure and of earlier date was a pottery kiln of normal "up-draught type" 3 ft 6 ins in diameter with walls 5 ins thick and 1 ft 2 ins high built of tile rubble fused with burnt clay daub and a few potsherds (67, 87 and P4). Adjoining to the south was the flue entrance which was 9½ ins wide and 1 ft 5 ins long, the floor being a fragment of bonding tile 9 ins by 1 ft 3 ins. The pedestal in the furnace was 1 ft 9 ins by 6 ins wide, projecting from the west wall, leaving a gap of 5½ ins between its end and the east wall. It supported the floor (not complete) which was 2 ins thick, built of burnt clay daub, into which were pierced the ventilation holes, three of which remained. In view of the position of the pedestal, the raking of ash and soot from under the furnace floor between firings of this kiln must have been a difficult task.

The furnace and flue were constructed in a pit dug into the natural yellow clay to a depth of 1 ft. It is evident from the severe burning on the walls and the floor that the kiln had been used. It was fired from the south-east by a stoke-hole at least 7 ft 6 ins long and 1 ft 10 ins wide. At 3 ft 6 ins south of the flue entrance it widened to 3 ft 9 ins and 1 ft 2 ins deep, where the floor was lined with trodden pebbles. The narrower part of the stoke-hole contained an accumulation of charcoal containing pottery assignable to *c.* A.D. 70-120 (Fig. 6, 89-108). Below the charcoal was an infill of grey silt, in places 6 ins thick, indicating either that the kiln was not used immediately after construction or that it went out of use temporarily. Contained in this infill were native ware sherds, an amphora and a wide-mouthed jar (Fig. 6, 85).

West and north of the kiln and the structure to the north was a ditch L-shaped in plan, contemporary with the kiln. It was dug to drain the water running downhill from the north, which would otherwise have flooded the kiln working area. Its infill consisted of an undifferentiated mass of potters' clay and charcoal crammed with several hundredweights of sherds. A number of these are wasters (Fig. 6, 47, 53, 57-58, 62 and 67) some almost complete vessels together with samian and a surprising quantity of glass (G2-16, not illustrated).

The pottery as a whole dates from *c.* A.D. 70-130. Included were sherds of amphorae, mortaria (Fig. 7, 114-16, M3, M6, M12 and M18), pinch-mouthed flagons, flanged bowls (Fig. 6, 53), reed-rimmed bowls (Fig. 6, 48-52), ring-necked flagons (Fig. 6, 55-58), cordoned-jars (Fig. 6, 68-73) and tazzas (incense cups). See the pottery report.

Underlying the ditch was a layer of grey silt containing pottery of first century date (Fig. 6, 46).

The stoke-hole of the kiln was dug across an earlier ditch in which was a layer of potters' clay. At the bottom were two puddling holes 1 ft deep; the east hole contained a flagon neck (Fig. 6, 86). East of this was an earlier ditch containing an infill of grey silt. It was aligned north to south. Farther east was an irregularly shaped ditch containing a considerable quantity of sherds, similar to those from the ditch west of the kiln, though a sherd of a rough-cast beaker possibly of Antonine date was present. These sherds seem also to represent kiln waste.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

Observations have confirmed that the linear earthwork, Grim's Dyke,<sup>7</sup> does not encroach on the area of the field, but apparently ends at the eastern edge of Pear Wood. The presence of marsh-like conditions to the east, in the central area of the field probably made it unnecessary for it to be continued farther.

Native ware was widespread on Sites A, B and C, though nowhere was it found in a purely native context, being in most cases intermingled with Roman wares in early Flavian deposits. It is clear, therefore, that native folk were living in this area at least by the early Flavian period. Good communications to markets, the abundance of timber (beech, hazel, maple and oak), good clay and the attractions of a possible posting station, led to large-scale pottery manufacture. Although the 1968 excavation provided no evidence of pottery manufacture prior to *c.* A.D. 70, earlier kilns may await discovery elsewhere at Brockley Hill. Native ware vessels were widely used until they were superseded during the Flavian period by the abundance of good quality Roman wares such as were produced at the kiln site.

The gully on Site B may have formed an occupation boundary. It is regretted that adequate excavation was not permitted in the area to the north.

The kiln was ideally situated near a spring. A scatter of pottery was revealed south-west of the kiln, but this area was covered before excavation could take place. It seems likely, therefore, that other kilns lay nearby. Evidence from this area as a whole indicates pottery manufacture in the Flavian to Trajanic period, about contemporary with the kiln and associated pits excavated in 1947 and 1952 on the east side of modern Watling Street. No evidence was found in 1968 to suggest pottery manufacture appreciably later than *c.* A.D. 120. It is, however, clear that pottery was being produced in the Hadrianic to Antonine period, at the kilns north of the hospital.

The problem of identifying a civil settlement, and, indeed a posting station,<sup>8</sup> if they existed at Brockley Hill, still remains, though it is possible that their remains lie north of Wood Lane, perhaps under the hospital, on the top of the hill where conditions would have been drier.

This was the last opportunity of examining this field, since, due to the immense quantity of soil and rubble dumped here, in places 15–20 ft thick, future excavation will be impracticable.

#### DATING EVIDENCE I: THE COINS

##### SITE B (All badly worn).

1. Loam above gully. Ae dupondius of Trajan A.D. 98–117, *B.M.C.* 934.
2. Sealing layer of well. Ae sestertius of Hadrian A.D. 117–138.
3. Ae dupondius of Faustina II A.D. 146–175. *B.M.C.* Marcus Aurelius 981.
4. Loam above pit. Ae dupondius of Commodus A.D. 177–192. Not in British Museum, but type as *B.M.C.* 1530 (sestertius).

##### SITE C. Loam above pit.

The following four folles had been in contact long enough to corrode into a roll and therefore were possibly the contents of a purse or cloth bag now decomposed:

- Constantine I, A.D. 307–337. *Soli invicto comiti*, type.
5. *R.I.C.* Trier 102, A.D. 316.
6. Fragmentary, *c.* A.D. 317.
7. Obv. *CONSTANTINVS PF AVG*, head right.  
Rev. *SOLI INVICTO COMITI*. London, *c.* A.D. 316.
8. Fragmentary. Obv. illegible, London, A.D. 315–16.



## DATING EVIDENCE II: THE POTTERY

## SITES A-C (Fig. 5).

Native ware, of Belgic and earlier Iron Age type was widespread on Sites A, B and C, and in view of the associated Roman wares is assignable to the early Flavian period. The later pottery, *c.* A.D. 160-350, is domestic and includes a number of types not local to the London and Verulamium region, especially from the well (*e.g.* 14-15, and the colour-coated ware).

## SITE A. BULLDOZERS SPOIL HEAP (Fig. 1).

*Native ware:*

1. Everted-rimmed jar in black gritty ware. *Cf.* Camulodunum form 249d, first century.

## SITE B. GULLY, LAYER 2 (FIG. 2).

Samian ware: A few tiny fragments of South Gaulish ware, first century.

*Native ware:*

2. Burnished jar in black gritty ware. *Cf.* B.H. 1950, 212, 48.
3. Bead rim jar in grey gritty ware. Hand made and probably finished on a wheel. *Cf.* Park Street, 83, 2, Claudian.
4. Platter in reddish-brown sandy ware with burnished surface. *Cf.* Camulodunum 5b.

*Roman ware:*

6. Bead rim jar in light grey sandy ware.
7. Infant's feeding bottle in pinkish-orange ware with smooth exterior, one nipple, and a single handle springing from just below the rim. *Cf.* May 1930, p. 253, 327 and p. 285, grave 2g, Claudian.

The pottery in this layer is of early Flavian date.

## LOAM ABOVE GULLY AND PIT.

*Samian ware:*

- SI. South Gaulish, Dr. 29. Part of upper zone of decoration with running scroll, rosettes and lyre-shaped leaves. Style reminiscent of Coelus, *cf.* Knorr 1919, Taf 24d. Leaf detail Taf 23, 25, *c.* A.D. 70.
- S2. S.G., Dr. 30. Part of a cruciform panel with leaf motifs. Detail similar to Knorr 1919, Taf 62, 44 (Passienus), *c.* A.D. 55-75.

*Colour-coated ware:*

- CI. Sherd of folded beaker, late second or early third century.

*Native ware:*

8. Platter in dark brown gritty ware with smooth surface. *Cf.* Verulamium, 174, 12.
9. Platter in grey sandy ware with smooth surface. *Cf.* Camulodunum, 12.
10. Cordoned jar in greyish-black gritty-sandy ware.

The pottery in this layer dates from first to third century.

## SILT INFILL OF PIT.

*Samian ware:*

- S3. S.G., Dr. 15/17, *c.* A.D. 70-80.
- S4. S.G., Dr. 15/17, stamp worn away, *c.* A.D. 70-80.

*Native ware:*

11. Jar in grey gritty ware with horizontal combing. Many sherds of vessels of this Belgic type were found on Sites B and C. *Cf.* Verulamium, 169, 61d.

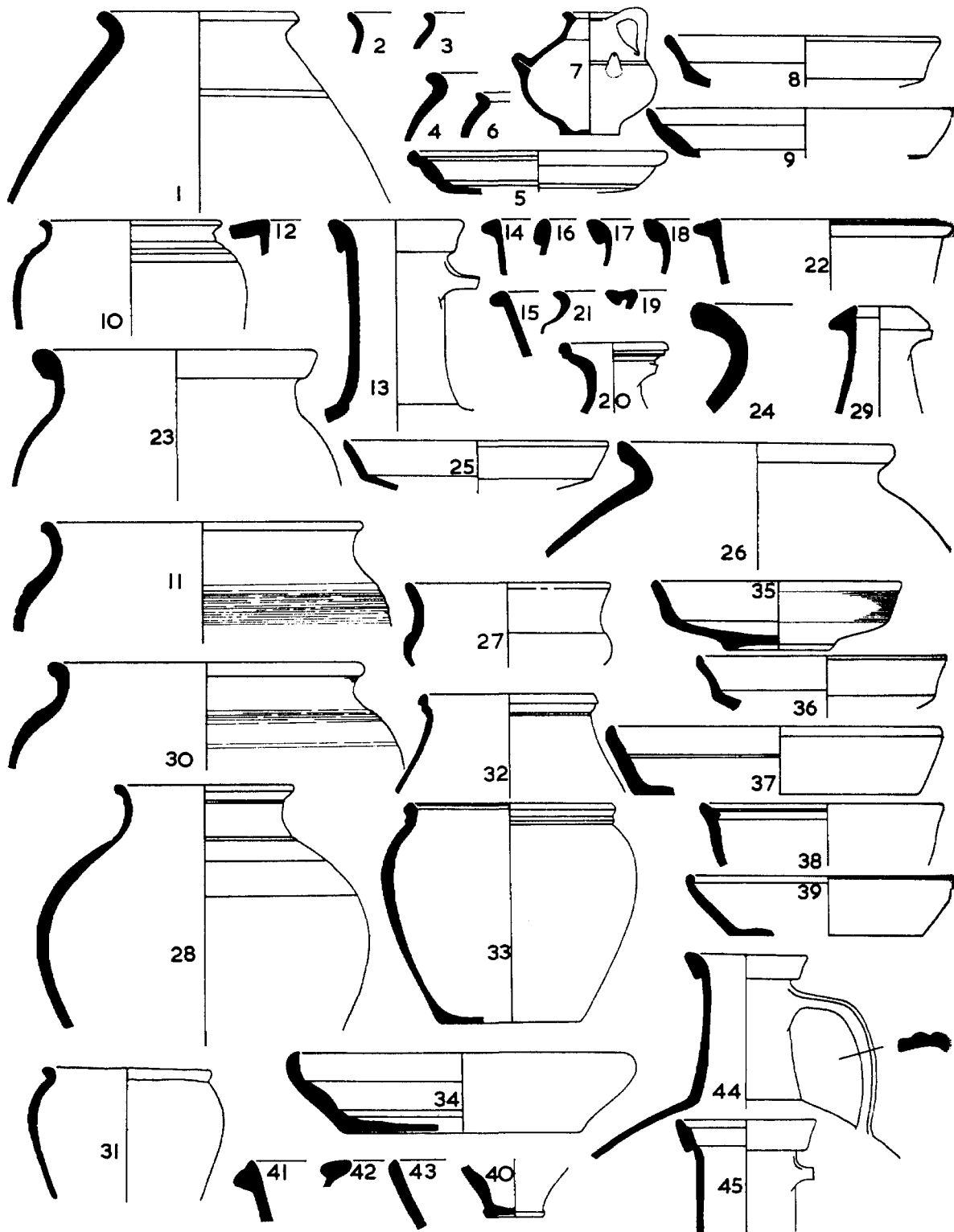


Fig. 5  
Pottery from Sites A, B and C ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

*Roman ware:*

12. Reed-rimmed bowl in light grey ware, speckled blue. Rectangular rim indicates Flavian date. B.H. 1947, 9, 12.
13. Hofheim type, single-handled flagon in smooth hard cream ware. Cf. Camulodunum 140c, first century.  
An early Flavian date is suggested for this pit.

## WELL, LAYER I, SEALING LAYER.

*Samian ware:*

- S5. Central Gaulish, Dr. 45, c. A.D. 150-200.

*Colour-coated ware:*

- C2. Fragments of a funnel-necked beaker, third century.
- C3. Fragment of folded beaker, c. A.D. 200-250.
- C4-5. Two small sherds, c. A.D. 200-250.

*Roman ware:*

- 14-15. Roll-rimmed pie dishes in black-burnished ware, non-local. Cf. Hull 1958, 23, 16 and 17, Antonine.
16. Small beaker in buff ware. Cf. B.H. 1947, 13, 50.
- 17-18. Jars in orange to buff ware, as 23.
19. Reed-rimmed bowl in cream ware. Cf. B.H. 1947, 9, 24.
20. Ring-necked flagon with short-expanding neck in fine-textured cream ware. Cf. Verulamium, 196, 67. A.D. 120-150.  
The pottery in this layer dates from c. A.D. 120-250.

## WELL, LAYER 3.

*Colour-coated ware:*

- C6. Fragment of folded beaker, c. A.D. 200-250.

*Roman ware:*

21. Beaker in bright orange ware.
22. Reed-rimmed bowl in dark grey ware. Cf. Cotton 1953, 76, 19. A.D. 125-170.
23. Jar in orange to buff ware. Cf. Corder 1941, 288, B, third century.  
This washdown layer is clearly no earlier than the third century.

## SITE C (FIG. 3).

## GULLY (T10-13) SILT.

*Native ware:*

24. Large roll-rim storage jar in gritty light brown ware. Cf. B.H. 1953-54, 70, N 3, first century.
25. Platter in dark brown gritty ware.
26. Globular jar in black gritty ware. Cf. Park Street, 81, 15, first century.

*Roman ware; colour-coated ware:*

- C7. Fragment of funnel-necked beaker, third century.  
This gully is clearly no earlier than the third century.

## PIT (T19) SILT.

*Samian ware:* All South Gaulish, c. A.D. 70-80.

- S6. Dr. 29, scroll and arrowhead in upper frieze straight gadroons in lower.
- S7. Dr. 29 bowl. S8. Dr. 15/17 platter. S9 Dr. 27 cup.

*Native ware:*

27. A small bowl or cup of Belgic type in dark brown gritty ware with burnished surface. *Cf.* Verulamium, 162, 37.
28. Cordoned jar in black gritty ware with burnished surface. Rim form as B.H. 1952, 275, 43.

*Roman ware:*

29. Disc-mouthed flagon in cream ware. *Cf.* Camulodunum 148, Claudius-Nero. Also a rim of a flagon as 13.  
The pottery in this layer is of early Flavian date. Mortarium, M10, of Secundus, c. A.D. 70-90, was in the soil above.

## PIT (FIG. 3, T14, T17-18, T20) SILT.

*Native ware:*

30. Jar with horizontal combing in brown gritty ware.
31. Bead rim jar in gritty ware. *Cf.* Camulodunum, 259.
32. Beaker in hard brown ware with burnished exterior. *Cf.* Welwyn, 359, 1.
33. Cooking pot in brown gritty ware with blackened surface. *Cf.* Irchester, 85, 61.
34. Platter in grey gritty ware with brown to black-burnished surface. Similar to Camulodunum 14 and 27.
- 35-36. Platters with footrings in dark brown gritty ware with burnished surfaces. *Cf.* Verulamium, 174, 12.
37. Platter in dark brown to yellow ware with internal cordon. *Cf.* Camulodunum, 33, but without quarter-round moulding.
38. Platter in brown gritty ware with black-burnished interior and recess for a lid. *Cf.* Camulodunum 16.
39. Platter in hard black ware. *Cf.* Camulodunum 12.

*Roman ware; colour-coated ware (at bottom of fill):*

40. Base of a beaker, early fourth century.

## EAST ROAD DITCH (T34), GREY SILT.

41. Flanged bowl in black-burnished ware. *Cf.* Park Street, 86, 11, fourth century.
42. Jar in grey ware.
43. Bowl in greyish-blue ware with burnished surface. Fourth century.

## BROWN LOAM (T27).

44. Hofheim type, single-handled flagon in hard cream ware. *Cf.* Camulodunum, 140c, first century.

## WEST ROAD DITCH (T23).

45. Hofheim type, flagon in hard cream ware. Hofheim type flagons have been found at both Camulodunum and London in deposits of the Neronian to early Flavian period. It seems that this type had not previously been found at Brockley Hill. Similar flagons were manufactured at Kiln 26 at Camulodunum in c. A.D. 60. Hull 1963, 158-161.

## POTTERY FROM THE KILN SITE (FIGS. 4, 6-7).

## SILT UNDERLYING DITCH WEST OF KILN.

*Roman ware:*

46. Reed-rimmed bowl in dark buff to pink ware with black slip. *Cf.* Camulodunum, 243/246b, Claudio-Neronian.

## DITCH WEST OF THE KILN. DARK BROWN LOAM, CHARCOAL AND POTTERS' CLAY.

*Samian ware:*

S.G. c. A.D. 70-100.

SI0. Dish, Dr. 15/17. SI1. Dish, Dr. 18/31. SI2. Dish, Dr. 18/31.

SI3. Cup, Dr. 27, stamp worn away. SI4. Dr. 35.

C.G. c. A.D. 100-130.

SI5. Dr. 18. Stamp PA... (PATERCLINVS?). SI6. Dr. 27. SI7. Dr. 35.

SI8. Bowl Dr. 37, Ovolo 9, unidentifiable figure. Potter (X-2) of Lezoux.

SI9. Bowl Dr. 37, dolphin motif in place of Ovolo. Drusus I (X-3) Les-Martres-de-Veyre.

S20. Bowl Dr. 37, figure type O. 407. Drusus I (X-3) Les-Martres-de-Veyre.

S21-23. Fragments of three bowls Dr. 37, one with a lead rivet.

S24. Dr. 38, c. A.D. 110-310 (top of the fill).

*Stamped Mortaria:*

M3. Candidus, c. A.D. 90-125. M6. Doinus, c. A.D. 80-110. M12. Lallans, c. A.D. 90-125.

M18. G. Attius Marinus, c. A.D. 95-105.

*Roman ware:*

47. Cordoned jar in hard bluish-grey ware with milk white slip and impressed with vertical lines. A waster. Cf. Cotton 1953, 70, 23, late first century.

48-52. Carinated and reed-rimmed bowls in buff, pink and cream ware; all are reddened or cracked by heat. B.H. 1947, 22-30, c. A.D. 70-120.

53. Flange of a bowl as 79, in coarse greyish-blue ware. A waster.

54. Shallow bowl in orange sandy ware with mica-dusted exterior, Cf. Richborough I, 85, A.D. 80-110.

55-56. Ring-necked flagons in cream ware. Cf. B.H. 1947, 10, 32-9, c. A.D. 70-120.

57-58. Ring-necked flagons in reddened cream ware. These tops are badly distorted and are wasters.

59. Neck of a small vessel possibly an infant's feeding bottle in pink ware.

60. Disc-mouthed flagon in cream ware.

61. Flagon in pink ware.

62. Distorted jar in grey ware with burnished surface. A waster.

63. Jar in black micaceous ware with burnished surface.

64-66. Jars with moulded bead rims in greyish-cream ware. Cf. Leicester, 145, 10, Trajanic.

67. Lid in hard blue ware. Badly distorted and clearly a waster. Also from pedestal of the kiln.

68. Large wide-mouthed jar in buff ware. Cf. B.H. 1947, 14, 75.

69-73. Jars in buff sandy ware. A type of vessel in common use at Verulamium in A.D. 100-150. Cf. Corder 1941, 284, 8a.

74-76. Small shallow bowls with open spouts in cream ware. All three are badly finished, in particular 75 and 76 have excess clay adhering to their bases and are, therefore, clearly wasters. They were found piled together in the ditch. They may have been intended for use as lamps or lampfillers. Cf.: *London in Roman Times*, 61.

114-116. Mortaria in buff ware, much reddened by heat and rather badly finished. All three are wasters and date from c. A.D. 70-120.

The fill of this gully represents a well-sealed accumulation of waste pottery and a few domestic items datable to c. A.D. 70-120. Nos. 47, 53, 57-8, 67 and 74-6 are definitely wasters and therefore are Brockley Hill products. The remainder, some of which are cracked and reddened by heat are likewise, being in the sandy granular fabric typical of pottery produced in the Verulamium region, including Radlett and Brockley Hill.

#### LOAM OVERLYING THE KILN SITE.

##### *Stamped Mortaria:*

- M2. and M4. Candidus, A.D. 90-125. M5. Ramotus, c. A.D. 65-95.  
77. Distorted ring-necked flagon in cream ware. A waster.

#### IRREGULARLY SHAPED DITCH EAST OF KILN (E.K.D.), GREY SILT.

##### *Samian ware:*

- S25. C.G. Dr. I8/3I, c. A.D. 100-120.

##### *Stamped Mortaria:*

- M1. Bruccius, c. A.D. 85-120. M16-17. Matugenus, c. A.D. 90-120.

##### *Roman ware; colour-coated ware:*

- C8. Fragment of rough-cast beaker, second century.  
78. Carinated bowl in overfired blue ware. A waster, c. A.D. 70-120.  
79. Bowl with overhanging flange in sandy cream ware with smooth interior (as 53). Sherds representing several of these vessels were found. Cf. Richborough IV, 440-1 (for shape).  
80. Ring-necked flagon in greyish-buff ware.  
81. Small globular wide-mouthed jar in pinkish-buff ware. Cf. B.H. 1947, 14, 75, c. A.D. 70-120.  
82. Jar with moulded bead rim in buff ware.  
83. Single-handled flagon in fine-textured orange ware with cream slip. Cf. Camulodunum, 170, Claudio-Neronian.  
84. Flagon in greyish-buff ware, a variant of B.H. 1947, 12, 45.

The majority of sherds from this pit appear to be kiln waste, in particular jars Nos. 69-73, which had been severely overfired. Most are in the granular ware typical of pottery of this region.

#### STOKE-HOLE OF THE KILN, SILT BELOW CHARCOAL.

##### *Roman ware:*

85. Cordoned jar in blue ware with smooth surface. Slightly irregular in shape and probably a waster. Cf. 68, c. A.D. 70-120.

#### EASTERN PUDDLING HOLE.

##### *Roman ware:*

86. Single-handled flagon in cream ware. Cf. Richborough III, 197, c. A.D. 75-100.

#### KILN PEDESTAL.

67. See ditch west of the kiln.  
87. Beaker in orange micaceous ware with thumb-pressed circles below the cordon.  
P4 (Fig. 8). Jar in orange micaceous ware with burnished exterior. It is decorated with fine horizontal rouletting. Similar vessels of this type have been found in pre- and Flavian contexts at Camulodunum. (Form 108).

The presence of 67, a waster, which was built into the pedestal, suggests an earlier pottery kiln on this site.

#### WALL OF STRUCTURE NORTH OF KILN.

88. Carinated jar or beaker in hard blue ware. A badly distorted waster. *Cf.* British Museum, 34, 8, late first century.

#### CHARCOAL FILL OF STOKE-HOLE.

- 89-90. Carinated bowls overfired to bluish-grey ware. Both are probably wasters. *Cf.* B.H. 1947, 9, 22-30.
91. Small jar in hard blue ware.
92. Poppy-head beaker in grey ware with white slip.
93. Everted-rimmed jar in orange micaceous ware.
94. Poppy-head beaker in red micaceous ware with black-burnished surface.
95. Jar in grey micaceous ware.
96. Beaker in reddish-brown micaceous ware with polished surface.
97. Jar in light grey micaceous ware.
- 98-103. Grey and orange micaceous ware as 110-111.
104. Jar in grey micaceous ware.
105. Jar overfired to brownish-grey ware with black core. A waster.
106. Jar in cream ware, almost completely fired to greyish-black. A waster.
107. Jar which is overfired to drab greyish-brown and has severe heat cracking. A waster. *Cf.* B.H. 1952, 273, 19.
108. Poppy-head beaker in grey ware with milk white slip. Probably the same vessel as 92. *Cf.* Leicester, 144, 22, Trajanic.
- P1 (Fig. 8). Vessel in grey micaceous ware with black polished exterior and incised with concentric circles. Similar vessels incised with semi-circles, B.H. 1951, 187, V2. Another similar sherd, *Cf.* Walters 1908, 418, 2673. A ware which has occurred with much frequency along the Thames Estuary and on the Upchurch Marshes, Kent.
- P2-3 (Fig. 8). Two sherds of a vessel, probably a bowl, in ware as previous and incised with combed lines.
- These sherds date from *c.* A.D. 70-120.

#### TILE AND BURNT DAUB ABOVE THE KILN FLOOR.

109. Ring-necked flagon which is much reddened and cracked by heat. A waster.
- 110-111. Beakers in blue and orange micaceous ware. *Cf.* Leicester, 104-5, 10-18, *c.* A.D. 80-120.
112. Base of a poppy-head beaker? In hard grey ware.

#### CLAY ABOVE CHARCOAL FILL OF THE STOKE-HOLE.

113. Badly distorted jar in grey ware. A waster.
- P5 (Fig. 8). Sherd of a bowl in reddish-orange micaceous ware with polished surface. This form is reminiscent of Belgic pedestal beakers.

#### BROCKLEY HILL WARE.

With the presence of wasters and of pottery types commonly represented from the link site, it is possible to distinguish Brockley Hill products. It is regretted that, due to restricted

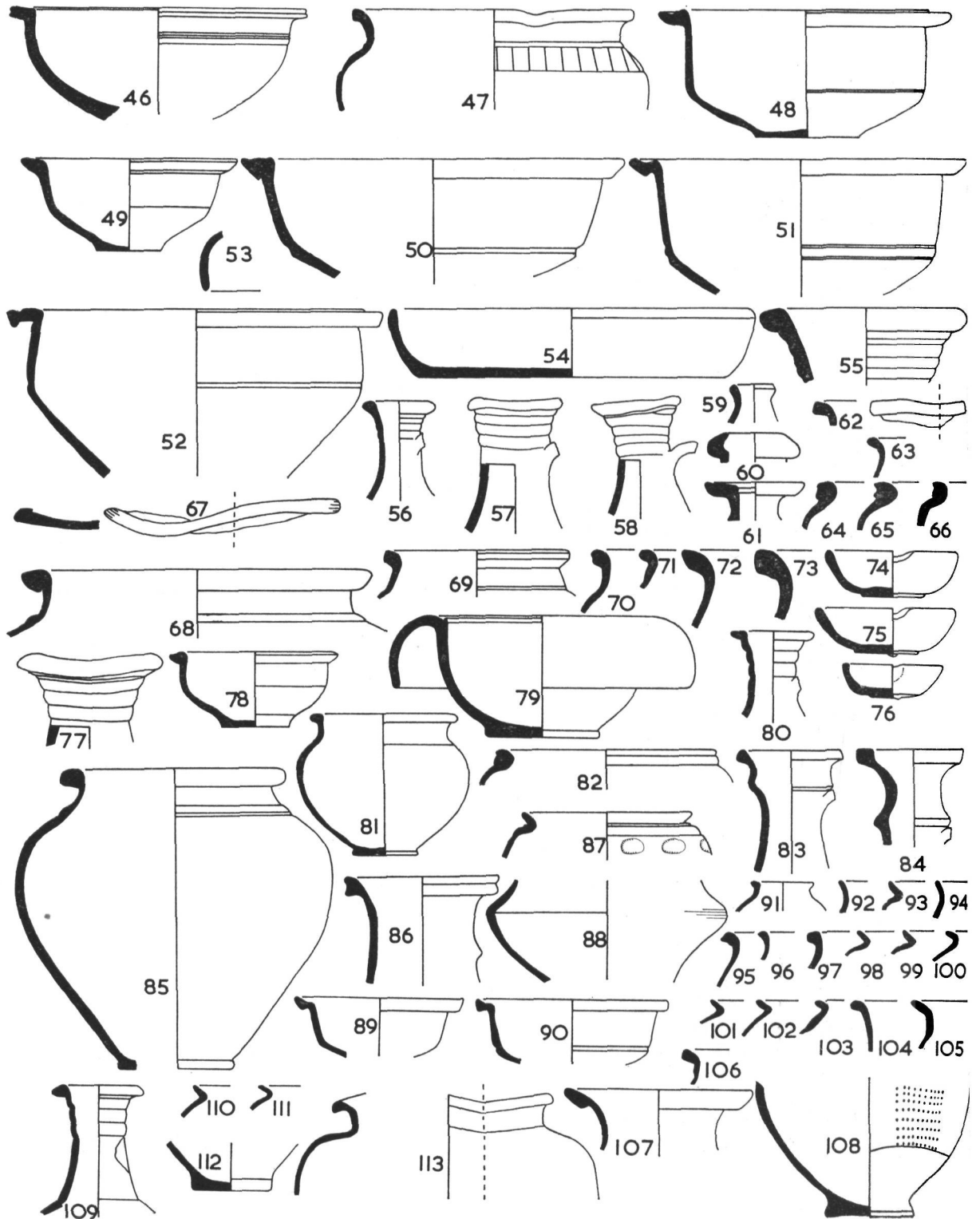


Fig. 6  
Pottery from Kiln Site (1/4)



excavation of the kiln site, no full analysis of pottery types is possible. However, identifiable rim sherds were counted and the following appear to have been the commonest pottery types made here. All are in local ware and date from c. A.D. 70-120.

*Mortaria.*

At least 78 vessels. This quantity coupled with potters' stamps, some from the same dies, clearly indicates that they were made here.

*Amphorae-type Flagons.*

At least 11 vessels (not illustrated). Cf. B.H. 1947, 15, 84. Despite the absence of definite wasters it seems likely that this type was made here.

*Pinch-mouthed Flagons.*

Only 7 examples, one of which is in reddened ware with heat cracking and is therefore probably a waster (not illustrated). Cf. B.H. 1947, 12, 42.

*Reed-rimmed and Carinated Bowls.*

101 vessels (Fig. 6, 48-52) which seem to be wasters.

*Cordoned Jars.*

52 vessels of this type, including 106 and 113, which are wasters.

*Ring-necked Flagons.*

81 vessels, including Figs. 6, 57-8 and 77, which are wasters. Not one of these is of the short-expanding neck type, e.g. Fig. 5, 20, which was in common use after c. A.D. 110.

*Lids.*

These were probably for the cordoned jars. At least 50, all of which are similar to Fig. 8, 67, which is a waster.

Most of the sherds from the ditches east and west of the kiln are rejects from a nearby kiln, or a number of kilns; many perhaps from that excavated.

A further clue to the products of the kiln is offered by the presence of sherds of small vessels (60 per cent in micaceous ware) found only in or near the kiln itself. The commonest type is small jars or beakers (Fig. 6, 93 and 98-103) all in micaceous ware, some having burnished surfaces. Despite the absence of definite wasters of this type, and indeed of the other micaceous vessels, their concentration around the kiln and absence elsewhere on the kiln site suggests that they are its products.

Experiments made in firing samples of the natural yellow clay, taken from two areas in the field produced reddish-orange micaceous ware similar to the sherds mentioned. Grey potters' clay found in a ditch during the 1947 excavations, when fired, produced cream-coloured ware similar to the bulk of wares found on the site. Scientific analysis of such potters' clay and of the various natural clays is clearly desirable and should provide interesting results.

It is therefore possible that these micaceous vessels were being produced at Brockley Hill, in addition to the granular buff, pink and cream wares. It should be stressed, however, that in the absence of definite wasters this cannot be certain.

### SMALL FINDS (FIG. 8).

#### SITE B, PIT T4.

1. A bronze child's bracelet, rather plain and in view of the associated pottery is assignable to the early Flavian period.

## SITE B, LOAM ABOVE GULLY.

2. Bronze brooch spring, probably of early second-century date.

## SITE C, PIT T19.

3. Bronze Dolphin-type brooch. A common type in Southern Britain and in view of the associated pottery seems to be of the period *c.* A.D. 55–80. This type (Collingwood Group H) continued in use from the time of Nero to the mid-second century. Cf.: *London in Roman Times*, 95, 21.
4. Bronze figure of a dog, rather stylized in form; the tail is upright and a collar surrounds the neck. Only one of the legs remains, but its length in proportion to the body suggests that this figure represents a dog similar perhaps to the Irish Wolfhound. These figures of dogs were commonplace in the Roman Empire and were often used as votive offerings, for the dog was widely associated with the cults of healing, and seems to have been sacrificed to deities of the underworld. The dog was found near the brooch and it is likely that the two are close in date. It may be compared with the rather stylized figures from Lydney Park, some of which have collars. Cf. R.E.M. Wheeler, *Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Roman site, Lydney Park, Gloucestershire*, Pl. XXVI.

## KILN SITE, DITCH WEST OF KILN.

5. A manicure set consisting of bronze nail cleaner and a pair of tweezers. Cf. *British Museum*, 12, 10.
6. Small pierced green glass bead (not illustrated).

## THE STAMPED MORTARIA (FIG. 7).

MRS. K. F. HARTLEY

Not all the mortaria listed below are illustrated.

## BRVCCIUS.

- M1. Ditch E.K.D. A fragment in buff ware. Other stamps of Bruccius have been noted from Alchester, Oxon.; Brockley Hill (9); Caerhun; Caerleon; Chesterholm (3); Godmanchester; Holditch; Kinderton, Ches.; Little Hadham, Herts.; London (1 + 1?); Rocester (2); Silchester; Templeborough; Wilderspool (2); Wroxeter (2); and Verulamium (2).

The rim-forms used by Bruccius or Brucius (as his other die gives, indicate a Flavian–Trajanic date *c.* A.D. 85–120, and the presence of three stamps from Chesterholm (Stanegate system) contrasted with the total lack of stamps from forts on Hadrian's Wall supports this.

## CANDIDVS.

- M2. Soil above the Kiln Site. M3, Ditch to west of kiln. M4, as M2.

All in buff ware. (Two namestamps and one counterstamp.) His other stamps have been found only at Brockley Hill (2); London (4); and Richborough. There is no site-dating but all the rim-forms suggest a probable period as A.D. 90–125. It is possible that he worked at Brockley Hill.

## DOINVS.

- M6. Ditch to west of kiln. M15, Ditch E.K.D.

Both in buff ware. Two stamps from one of the four dies of Doinus. Over 100 stamps of Doinus are recorded from sites throughout the province, including Dalswinton,

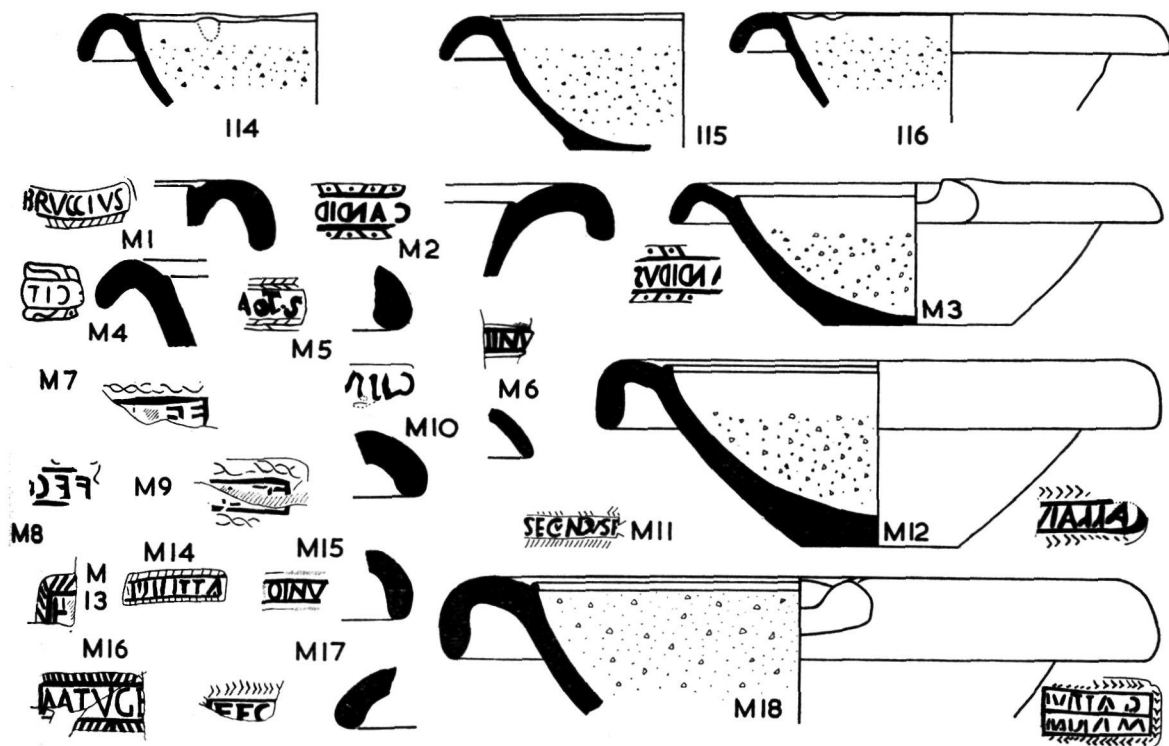


Fig. 7  
Pottery Nos. 114-6 and stamped mortaria M.1-18 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

Scotland (Flavian), and the Flavian fort at Loudon Hill, Ayrshire. This and his rim-forms indicate a mainly Flavian date *c.* A.D. 70-110. Eight stamps of his, all from a presumed late die have been found at Brockley Hill previously.

#### G. ATTIVS MARINVS retrograde.

M18. Ditch to west of kiln. In buff ware. G. Attius Marinus is of particular interest, because he migrated from Colchester to Radlett, Hertfordshire *cf.* *V.C.H. Herts.*, 159-62, and then to Hartshill, Works., where the bulk of his work was produced (*Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology* No. 5, 36). This stamp is from a die first used at Radlett but primarily in the Midlands.

His Colchester products have been noted from Caerleon; Colchester (3); London; Monmouth; and Leicester; the Radlett ones from Godmanchester; London; Radlett (3, others missing); Verulamium (3); and the Midlands products from Ashley, Northants.; Baginton (2); *Barton-on-Humber*; *Brough-on-Noe*; *Elslack*; Grainsby, Lincs.; High Cross; Holditch, Staffs.; Littlechester; *Lincoln* (2); Leicester (11); Melandra Castle (2); Rocester; Slack; Templeborough (4); Tripontium; Wall (2); Wilderspool (5); and York (there is just a possibility that those in italics were made in yet another area, probably Lincoln, but decisive evidence is needed).

The periods of production at Colchester and Radlett must both have been short compared with that at Hartshill. The only stamps from closely dated sites are those from Brough-on-Noe and Slack, the former dated earlier than A.D. 125 and the latter earlier than A.D. 140. This and the rim-forms point to total activity in *c.* A.D. 90–125 and activity at Radlett for a very few years in the period *c.* A.D. 95–105.

## GISSVS.

M10. Site A, bulldozer's spoilheap. A fragment in softish, sandy cream ware with pink core; it may have suffered surface burning.

Although the letters in the stamp are bold, they are weathered, and lack clear definition. Four other stamps from the same die are known (Brentford, Middx.; Brockley Hill; and Verulamium (2)), but none is in perfect condition. However, by collating them it is possible to suggest a reading of GISSV(s) retrograde, probably a variant of the well-attested name Cissus (Holder, *Alt-Celtischer Sprachschatz*). Most impressions of this stamp show traces of surprisingly fine cable borders.

## GISSVS?

M7–8. Soil above the Kiln Site. M9 as M7–8, and ditch west of kiln. In weathered orange ware. These all have stamps from the same die which gives FECIT retrograde. Only one other stamp from the same die as these is known (from London). M9 is stamped FECIT/FECIT.

The rim-forms point to a date *c.* A.D. 100–135; the use of separate "fecit" stamps was undoubtedly dying out by the end of this period. These stamps all show cable borders similar to those of Gissus. Such borders are extremely rare and no others are known on similar mortaria; this, together with similarity of fabric and date, does suggest that Gissus may have been the maker of these mortaria.

## LALLANS, retrograde.

M12. Ditch to west of kiln.

In buff ware. Other stamps from the same die have been noted from Aldborough; Brockley Hill (4); Brixworth, Northants.; Cambridge; Great Weldon; Heronbridge; Kirkham; London (13); Oxford, Kent (2); Richborough; Silchester; Verulamium (2); Wall; Walton-le-Dale; and Wroxeter (2). A stamp from Verulamium and that from Heronbridge are from deposits dating from the Flavian to Hadrianic periods. The rim-forms too suggest a date *c.* A.D. 95–130

## MATVGENVS.

M16–17. Both from Ditch E.K.D. and in buff ware; M17 fired grey.

M16 is from one of the name-dies and M17 is the counter-stamp normally coupled with the two-line namestamp

Other stamps have been noted from Abington Piggotts, Cambs.; Alchester, Oxon. (2); Aldborough; Bayford, nr. Sittingbourne; Bincnester; Blenheim Park, Oxon.; Braughing, Herts.; Brockley Hill (29); Caerleon (7); Canterbury; Chichester; Chigwell; Corbridge; Dorchester, Oxon.; Gellygaer; Hambleden Villa, Bucks.; Holditch, Staffs.; Holt; Joyden's Wood, Kent; Kingsbury, Middx.; Leicester (2); Lincoln; London (43); Melandra Castle; Rocester; Segontium; Sandy, Beds.; Silchester (4); Springhead; Stag's Holt, March; Templeborough; Verulamium (10); Wilcote, Oxon.; Wilderspool (3); and Wroxeter.

The stamps from Verulamium are from deposits earlier than A.D. 120. Matugenus is recorded on stamps as the son of Albinus, and the similarity of work confirms that it was the mortarium potter of that name, whose work is dated *c.* A.D. 65-95. Where so prolific a potter as Matugenus is concerned, the complete absence of his stamps from Scotland and from Hadrian's Wall is significant and supports a primarily Trajanic date. A date of *c.* A.D. 90-125 is generally indicated for his work.

RAMOTVS:

M5. Soil above the Kiln Site.

A fragment in buff ware reading RMAOTVS. The interpretation of this potter's stamp is not beyond doubt, but Ramotus is perhaps possible. Other stamps have been found at Camelon in Scotland, and at Leicester; London; Silchester; and Templeborough. The Camelon example is certainly Flavian, and a general date of *c.* A.D. 65-95 seems certain.

SECVNDVS.

M11. Site C, loam above Pit T19.

A flange fragment, very heavily burnt to a brownish grey, the slip to drab greyish cream. The piece is abnormally heavy and is presumably a waster.

The rather battered stamp is from the only known die of Secundus. Other stamps have been noted from Barnham, Suffolk; Brockley Hill (at least 3); Camelon; Colchester; Goadby Marwood, Leics.; London (10); Mancetter; Margidunum (2); Ribchester; Richborough (2); Silchester; Verulamium (2); and Wroxeter.

The first-century date of Secundus's rim-forms is beyond doubt, and the Camelon example clearly must belong to the Flavian occupation *c.* A.D. 81 onwards; the only other dated site is Ribchester, probably not founded before A.D. 79. The rim-forms used and the possession of only one die suggest a date *c.* A.D. 65-95.

M13. Ditch west of the kiln.

A flange fragment in sandy, greyish-cream ware with pink core and grey flint grit.

The corner of a stamp survives; this cannot be identified with absolute certainty but is probably from the retrograde "fecit" of an unknown potter, whose only recorded counterstamp is from Leicester. The stamp probably preserves the lower part of the F; the border is a very distinctive one which will permit distinctive identification when sufficiently complete examples from the same die are available. It is probably to be dated A.D. 85-120.

M14. Ditch to west of the kiln.

A mortarium rim in sandy cream ware with slightly pinker core and with remains of a creamy-buff slip.

The retrograde stamp is perhaps complete; it clearly begins ATT but the following series of upright strokes cannot be interpreted with absolute certainty. Names beginning in ATT- are common. (See Holder, *Alt-Celtischer Sprachschatz*, vol. I.) This stamp suggests that some such name as Atillus or Atillius might be the name involved. No other stamps are known from the same die. The fabric is, however, similar to that produced by such potters as Matugenus, Melus, Castus and other Verulamium region potters. The rim-profile would best fit a date *c.* A.D. 70-115.

## M19. Ditch E.K.D.

Four joining fragments in sandy, greyish-cream ware with thick pink core. Part of the border of a stamp survives. This cannot be identified with certainty but might well be from the upper border of the two-line stamp of Marinus. It is undoubtedly local and is probably to be dated to c. A.D. 80-110.

## M20. Soil above Kiln Site.

A rim fragment in sandy greyish-cream fabric. The fragmentary stamp is clear but is open to various interpretations and cannot yet be identified. The likelihood is that it will be a stamp of Morina, Moricamulus or even Doinus. Date c. A.D. 75-115.

## COMMENTS.

All of the mortaria noted are in the fabric and form common to mortaria made in the potteries south of Verulamium and including Brockley Hill and Radlett (the fabric has never been better described than by Dr. P. Corder in *Antiquaries Journal* XXI, 272). Matu-  
genus is known to have worked at Brockley Hill (*Trans. L.M.A.S. N.S.*, vol. xi, pt. III, 259-276 and vol. 18, pt. I (1960), p. 60). A very large number of potters using stamps can be attributed to the potteries in this area generally, in fact they formed one of the two great centres for mortarium production in Britain in the Flavian-Trajanic period and retained much of their importance down to Hadrianic times.

## THE GRAFFITO (FIG. 8).

MRS. K. F. HARTLEY AND MR. R. P. WRIGHT

From the brown soil overlying the kiln.

The graffito is incised on part of a mortarium, in granular pink ware, between two pairs of guide-lines. It reads: *Catiae Mari[ae]*, "(product?) of Catia Maria". As line 2 is inset at the beginning it may have been inset at the end. The feminine *Mari[nae]* would have been too long. *Catia* is a well-known nomen, and *Maria* is a cognomen, e.g. Dessau *I.L.S.*, 4140, 6336. As it is very rare for a woman to have a praenomen, *C. Atiae* is very unlikely.

This object could perhaps be a crude attempt at making a die by roughly shaping a fragment of a mortarium and scoring the name on it as a graffito *post cocturam* just as the samian potters did at Rheinzabern.

## THE GLASS (FIG. 8).

DR. D. B. HARDEN

## KILN SITE.

GI. Irregularly shaped ditch east of kiln.

Four fragments of a decorated cylindrical cup, bluish-green, mould-blown, unweathered. None of the fragments join and they are not enough, between them, to indicate the complete shape of the vessel. Moreover, since the walls of the cup are cylindrical, we cannot tell whether the fragments, as drawn, are the right way up, or should be reversed; but since the walls of the largest fragment increase in thickness towards one end, this end is probably at the bottom of the side, rather than at the top. Nor can we determine the complete design. It is, however, clear that the main decoration consists of a scroll of conventionalized ivy (a design of long standing in classical art, dating back to Minoan times); there are, besides, filling ornaments of circles, etc., and beaded border-ornaments.

This cup belongs to a well-defined Romano-Syrian group of mould-blown glasses of the first century A.D. bearing moulding decoration accompanied frequently by moulded convivial inscriptions and/or the signatures of the makers (Ennion, Jason, Megas, and others).<sup>1</sup> It is possible that our cup had an inscription as well as its floral ornament, but I think that this is unlikely, and that we should count it among the uninscribed specimens.

Most of the glasses in the group were made in Syria, though it appears that at some time during his career Ennion must have set up a factory in North Italy, since the centre of the distribution of the mould-blown cups signed by him lies in the Po valley. Apart from these Ennion cups the distribution of this group is predominately eastern. In 1935<sup>2</sup> I recorded about 9 or 10 specimens, other than Ennion cups, from the Italian area and only two pieces from farther north or west, one from Marseilles, the other from Aix-en-Provence. Since 1935 I have been able to record two fragments from Camulodunum;<sup>3</sup> there is also a fragment in Mr. P. R. V. Marsden's collection, found in a Flavian pit on the site of the New York Bank, Plough Court, Lombard Street, London;<sup>4</sup> and nine fragments are published from Vindonissa, near Brugg, Switzerland.<sup>5</sup> But, even with these additions to the list, the number of examples of the group from north and west of Italy remains meagre;<sup>6</sup> so that this piece from Brockley Hill, fragmentary though it is, is of some importance. From ditch west of the kiln (not illustrated).

This ditch produced a small group of miscellaneous fragments of glass vessels, bluish-green, or deep dark blue, or olive-green, all unweathered.<sup>7</sup> All identifiable specimens are of types belonging to the period A.D. 50-120; many are paralleled at Camulodunum and other early Romano-British sites. The following types are recognisable:

- G2. Nine pieces (none of which join) of the body and base of a ribbed-jug, olive-green. These pieces probably belong to a globular-bodied jug with a tall neck and a pushed-in base-ring. The shape is that of C. Isings, *Roman Glass from Dated Finds* (Groningen/Djakarta, 1957), 70, form 52B. The type is common in Britain, with or without ribs.
- G3. Fragment of handle, green, drawn glass, from a jug. The handle was broad and flat with a central vertical rib on the outside and could come from a globular-bodied jug like G2, or from one with a conical or piriform body (Isings, *op. cit.*, 72, form 55).
- G4. Fragment of handle, exactly like G3, but deep dark blue glass.
- G5. Fragment of rim of bottle, bluish-green; rim folded outward, upward and inward and not flattened on top. Probably from a cylindrical bottle (Isings, *op. cit.*, 67f., form 51) though perhaps from a thick-walled unguentarium (*ibid.*, 41f, form 28).
- G6. Fragment of shoulder of bottle, bluish-green, very bubbly; from a cylindrical bottle (Isings, *op. cit.*, 67f, form 51).
- G7. Fragment of side of bottle, bluish-green, very bubbly; from a small square bottle, mould-blown (Isings, *op. cit.*, 6ff, form 50) with thin walls.
- G8. Fragment of rim of jar, bluish-green; rim at first folded downward and inward to form a tubular ring, then this ring and the wall for 1 cm below it was folded outward and downward to form a concave neck immediately above the shoulder of the vessel. For this shape of jar (see Isings, *op. cit.*, 86ff, form 67); see also (Harden, *op. cit.* in Note 3, 305, No. 89, pl. lxxxviii).

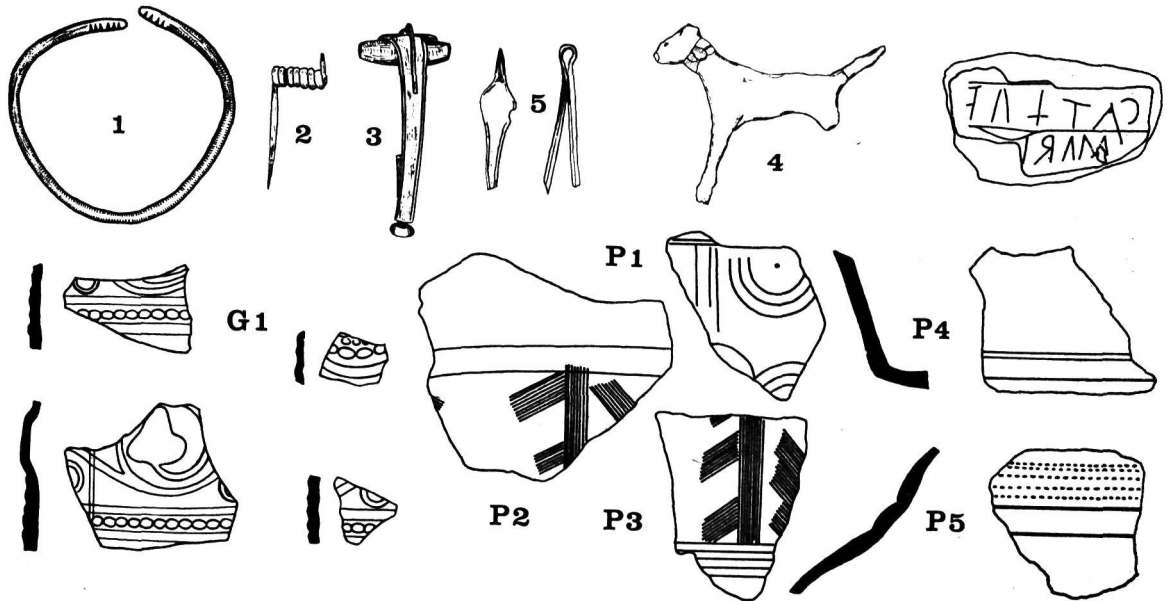


Fig. 8  
Small finds, graffito, Romano-Syrian glass and micaceous potsherds ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

G9. Fragment of rim of deep bowl, deep dark blue; rim folded outward and downward to join side, forming a hollow tubular ring. It is somewhat surprising to find this heavy type of bowl-rim occurring in such an early milieu, since it is normally thought of as late Roman. The deep dark-blue glass, however, is characteristic of the first century and it is never safe to argue about dating on shape alone. I do not hesitate to accept this piece as early.

G10-16. Seven indeterminate pieces of vessels; all early Roman.



**BROCKLEY HILL 1968: ROAD SECTIONS.**

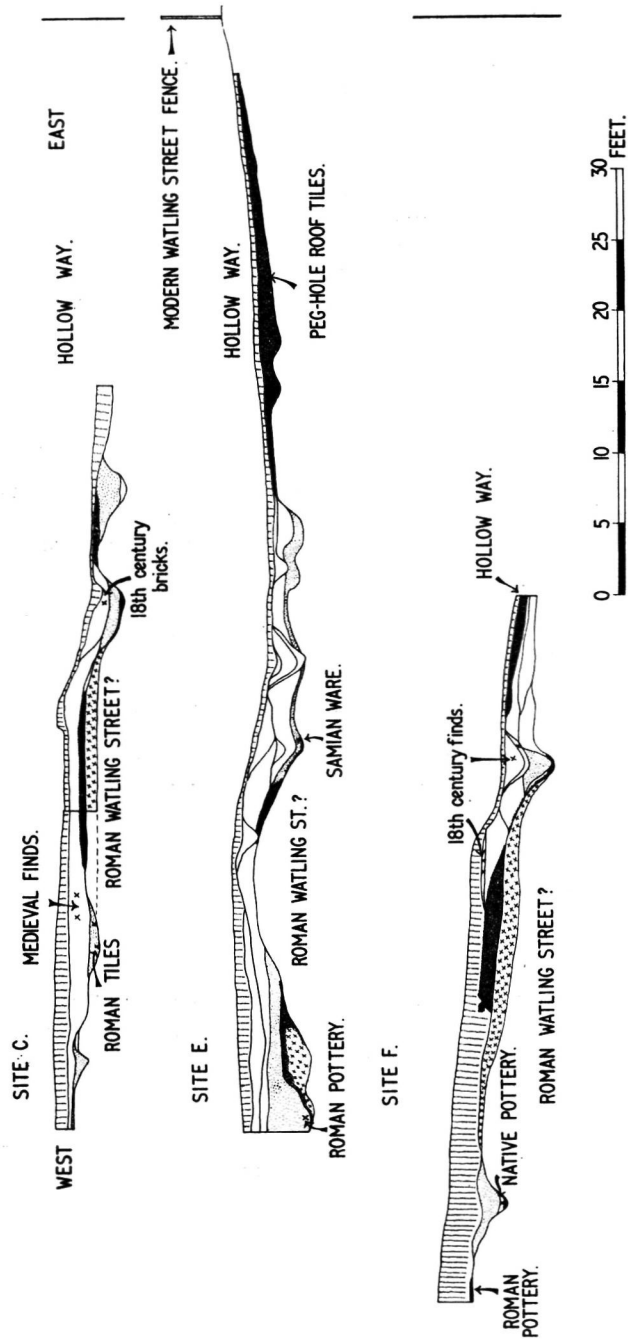


Fig. 9  
Road sections

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Mr. J. Bygrave of Wood Farm, who readily gave permission for excavation of the site. We are especially grateful to Mr. K. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. M. Coles, Mr. S. Cooper, Mr. L. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reeves, Mr. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Russell and Mr. C. Woods for helping on the excavation. Mrs. K. F. Hartley has kindly reported on the stamped mortaria, Mr. B. R. Hartley, F.S.A., on the colour-coated ware, Mr. R. P. Wright, F.S.A., on the graffito and Dr. D. B. Harden, F.S.A., on the glass. In addition, Miss C. Johns, B.A., provided notes on the samian ware. We are indebted to Mr K. S. Painter, F.S.A., for his helpful advice. Mr. R. A. G. Carson, F.S.A., is thanked for identifying the coins. Mr. K. A. Howes is thanked for skilfully cleaning the bronze articles.

Last (but not least) thanks are due to Dr. J. P. C. Kent, F.S.A., and Mr. Ralph Merrifield, F.S.A., who, in addition to kindly reading this report, made many useful suggestions about the form it should take.

The finds have been donated to the London Museum.

*Both the author and the editor wish to express their thanks for the generous grant from the Trustees of the London Museum, and the donations from the members of the Brockley Hill Excavation and Field-work Group, that made publication of this report possible.*

## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> *T.L.M.A.S.*, 1937, 1948, 1951, 1953-54 and 1956.
- <sup>2</sup> Information from Mr. R. A. G. Carson, F.S.A.
- <sup>3</sup> R. E. M. Wheeler, *Verulamium a Belgic and two Roman cities* (London, 1936), 63.
- <sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>5</sup> Excavated in 1951, 1953-54 and 1970 (*T.L.M.A.S.*, 1972).
- <sup>6</sup> *The story of Potters Bar and South Mimms* 1966, 83. The route via Barnet was greatly enhanced by the founding of a market there in 1199.
- <sup>7</sup> Excavations, in Pear Wood in 1948-49, 1954-56 and 1958-59. Report forthcoming.
- <sup>8</sup> Sulloniacae was mentioned in the Second Antonine Itinerary as lying 12 miles from London and 9 miles from Verulamium. It has been suggested that it served as posting stage between the two.

## NOTES (THE GLASS)

- <sup>1</sup> D. B. Harden, "Romano-Syrian glasses with mould-blown inscriptions", *J. Rom. Studies*, XXV (1935), 163 ff.; id "Two Tomb-Groups of the first century A.D. from Yahmour", *Syria*, XXIV (1944-5), 81-95, I(1-2).
- <sup>2</sup> Harden, 1935 (*op. cit.* in Note 1); see especially 180.
- <sup>3</sup> Harden, 1935 (*op. cit.* in Note 1); see especially 180.
- <sup>4</sup> D. B. Harden, "The glass", *ap. C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull, Camulodunum* (Rept. Res. Committee Soc. Antiq., London, 1947), 299, Nos. 4-9, pls. lxxxvi-vii.
- <sup>5</sup> Information kindly supplied by Mr. Marsden and Mrs. J. Stringer of the Guildhall Museum.
- <sup>6</sup> L. Berger, *Römische Gläser aus Vindonissa* (Basel, 1960), p. 49 f., Nos. 117-25, pl. 8.
- <sup>7</sup> Its place seems to have been taken in the northern and western provinces by the group of mould-blown circus and arena cups which is closely allied to it in shapes and style.
- <sup>8</sup> Roman glass is often found in good condition on British sites, but rarely in such a uniformly unweathered condition as are the fragments in this collection.